

CLAIMS

1. Method for detecting at least one Mycobacterium strain in a sample, comprising:
 - (i) providing at least one Mycobacterium species-specific upstream p34 gene region (us-p34) nucleotide probe,
 - (ii) reacting said us-p34 nucleotide probe with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective formation of nucleotide duplexes between said us-p34 nucleotide probe and a corresponding Mycobacterium nucleic acid target present in said sample, and,
 - (iii) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said us-p34 nucleotide probe.
2. Method according to claim 1 wherein said Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe specifically hybridizes with at least part of a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs 57 to 74, or the complement thereof, or the corresponding sequences wherein T has been replaced by U.
3. Method according to claim 1 wherein said Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe is selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 8 to 54 and SEQ ID NOs 57 to 74, or the complement thereof, or the corresponding sequences wherein T has been replaced by U.
4. Method for the differential detection of Mycobacteria in a sample, comprising:
 - (i) providing at least two distinct Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probes,
 - (ii) reacting said us-p34 nucleotide probes with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective formation of nucleotide duplexes between said us-p34 specific nucleotide probe and a Mycobacterium nucleic acid present in said sample,
 - (iii) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said us-p34 nucleotide probe, and,
 - (iv) inferring from the nucleotide duplex formed, the presence and the identification of a specific Mycobacterium strain.
5. Method according to claim 4 wherein said Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probes are selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 8 to 54 and SEQ ID NOs 57 to 74.

6. Method for detecting at least one Mycobacterium strain in a sample, comprising:
- (i) providing at least one suitable primer pair comprising a sense or antisense Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 primer,
 - 5 (ii) reacting said us-p34 primer pair with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective amplification of an us-p34 sequence in a Mycobacterium nucleic acid present in said sample, and,
 - (iii) detecting the amplified product of step (ii), and,
 - (iv) inferring from the amplification product the presence and the identification of at least one specific Mycobacterium strain.
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7. Method according to claim 6 wherein the sense or antisense Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 primer is selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 8 to 54.
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8. Method for the differential detection of mycobacteria in a sample, comprising:
- (i) providing at least one suitable us-p34 primer pair containing a sense or anti-sense us-p34 primer,
 - (ii) reacting said us-p34 primer pair with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective amplification of us-p34 sequences of at least one Mycobacterium nucleic acid present in said sample,
 - 20 (iii) detecting the amplified product of step (ii), and,
 - (iv) inferring from the amplified product formed, the presence and the identification of at least one (specific) Mycobacterium.
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9. Method according to claim 8 wherein said us-p34 primer pair is selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 1 to 54.
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10. Method for the detection of MAC complex Mycobacterium species in a sample, comprising:
- (i) providing at least one us-p34 probe selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 8, 14, 15, 22, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 50, 51, 57, 68, and 73,
 - (ii) reacting said us-p34 probe with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective formation of nucleotide duplexes between said us-p34 nucleotide probe and a MAC complex Mycobacterium nucleic acid target in said sample, and,
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(iii) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said us-p34 nucleotide probe.

11. Method for the detection of MOTT Mycobacterium species in a sample, comprising:

- (i) providing at least one us-p34 probe selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 9 to 13, 16 to 21, 24, 25, 26, 30 to 33, 36 to 47, 49, 53, 54, 59 to 64, 67, 69 to 72 and 74,
- (ii) reacting said us-p34 primer probe said sample under conditions that allow for the selective formation of nucleotide duplexes between said us-p34 nucleotide probe and a MOTT Mycobacterium nucleic acid target in said sample, and,
- (iii) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said us-p34 nucleotide probe.

12. Method for detecting new us-p34 sequences in a sample, comprising:

- (i) providing at least one suitable primer pair comprising a sense and anti-sense us-p34 primer selected from the sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 1 to 7,
- (ii) reacting said us-p34 primer pair with said sample under conditions that allow for the amplification of an us-p34 sequence in a Mycobacterium nucleic acid target in said sample, and,
- (iii) determining the sequence of the amplification product obtained in (ii).

13. Method for the differential detection of mycobacteria in a sample, comprising:

- (i) providing at least one suitable primer pair comprising a sense and anti-sense us-p34 primer selected from SEQ ID NOs 1 to 7,
- (ii) reacting said us-p34 primer pair with said sample under conditions that allow for the amplification of an us-p34 sequence in a Mycobacterium nucleic acid target in said sample,
- (iii) selectively hybridizing the amplification products obtained in (ii) with at least one Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe selected from the group of sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 8 to 74,
- (iv) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe, and,
- (v) inferring from the nucleotide duplex formed, the presence of a specific Mycobacterium species.

14. A Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe or primer comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleotides from one of the nucleic acid sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 57 to 74, or the complement thereof, or the corresponding sequences wherein T has been replaced by U.
15. The Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe or primer of claim 14 selected from the sequences as represented in SEQ ID NOs 8 to 54.
16. A Mycobacterium us-p34 nucleotide primer selected from the sequences as represented in SEQ ID NOs 1 to 7.
17. A nucleic acid comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs 8 to 54, 57 to 64, 66, 67 and 69 to 74.
18. A composition comprising at least one nucleotide probe, primer or sequence according to any of claims 14 to 17.
19. A diagnostic kit comprising a probe, primer or sequence according to any of claims 14 to 17 or a composition according to claim 18.
20. A solid support for the detection of mycobacteria comprising fixed to said support at least two capture probes selected from SEQ ID NOs 1 to 54 and 57 to 74.
21. A solid support according to claim 19 for use in a method of any of claims 1 to 5 or 13.
22. A method for differentiating between Mycobacterium bovis and Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a sample, comprising:
 - (i) providing at least one us-p34 probe selective for Mycobacterium bovis or Mycobacterium tuberculosis wherein said probe is SEQ ID NO 66 for Mycobacterium bovis or SEQ ID NO 65 for Mycobacterium tuberculosis,
 - (ii) reacting said us-p34 nucleotide probe with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective formation of nucleotide duplexes between said us-p34 nucleotide probe and a corresponding Mycobacterium bovis or tuberculosis nucleic acid target present in said sample, and,

- (iii) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said *Mycobacterium bovis* or tuberculosis specific us-p34 nucleotide probe.

23. A method for differentiating between *Mycobacterium bovis* and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in a sample, comprising:

- (i) providing at least one suitable primer pair comprising at least one sense or antisense us-p34 primer selective for *Mycobacterium bovis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* wherein said primer is SEQ ID NO 66 for *Mycobacterium bovis* or SEQ ID NO 65 for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*,
- (ii) reacting said us-p34 primer pair with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective amplification of *Mycobacterium bovis* and/or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* nucleic acid target present in said sample, and,
- (iii) inferring from the reaction product(s) the presence of *Mycobacterium bovis* and/or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in said sample.

24. A method for differentiating between *Mycobacterium avium* and *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* in a sample, comprising:

- (i) providing at least one us-p34 probe selective for *Mycobacterium avium* and *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* wherein said probe is selected from the sequences represented in SEQ ID NOs 8, 27 to 29, 50 or 58 for *Mycobacterium avium* or SEQ ID NO 68 for *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* ;
- (ii) reacting said us-p34 nucleotide probe with said sample under conditions that allow for the selective formation of nucleotide duplexes between said us-p34 nucleotide probe and a corresponding *Mycobacterium avium* and *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* nucleic acid target present in said sample, and,
- (iii) detecting any nucleotide duplexes containing said *Mycobacterium avium* and *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* specific us-p34 nucleotide probe

25. A method for differentiating between *Mycobacterium avium* and *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis* in a sample, comprising:

- (i) providing at least one suitable primer pair comprising at least one sense or antisense us-p34 primer selective for *Mycobacterium avium* and *Mycobacterium*

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